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Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The members of the American Peace Society hardly need to be reminded again, after the two former notices, that the Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting will be held in the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., at 2 o'clock p. m., on May 10, to pass upon the report of the committee on revision of the constitution, to receive the annual reports of the directors and the treasurer, to elect officers for the coming year, and to transact any other business that may be presented. It is hoped that all those members who can possibly do so, will arrange to attend.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD,
Secretary.

Editorial Notes.

Boundary Delimitation.—Several years ago the editor of this journal suggested to a number of peace workers the idea of a joint international boundary commission to be appointed by the governments for the delimitation of all the outstanding unsettled boundaries of the nations of the world. We are glad to see that there is a prospect of a step being taken in this direction, in response to a resolution adopted at the Third National Peace Congress held last May at Baltimore. This resolution had in view only the unsettled boundaries of the western hemisphere, but as most of the remaining undefined boundaries are in the countries of South and Central America, it would seem most appropriate for an effort of this kind to be taken first by the twenty-one American States. The following concurrent resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives on the 6th of April by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"Whereas, international controversies have frequently arisen out of disputed boundaries; and

"Whereas, precise geographic delimitation would remove from the field of controversy a very disturbing element, the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) is of the opinion that the precise delimitation of the boundaries of American States would be in the interest of international peace; and

"Whereas, the North and Baltic Seas Conventions establishing the territorial status quo of those regions have proved the practicability of insuring territorial integrity by such means; therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress call to the attention of the President of the United States the advisability of including within the program of the Fifth International American Conference proposals to establish a Pan-American commission for the delimitation of the boundaries of all the States of the two Americas and

for the conclusion of a convention which shall maintain the integrity of the boundaries so delimited."

It is sincerely to be hoped that Congress will adopt this resolution and that the subject may be put by the President on the program of the approaching Pan-American Congress. The Congress is not likely to have any other so practically important a topic on its program.

In Queen's Hall, London, on the 26th of March, was held the first annual meeting of the British section of

Anglo-German Goodwill.—"The Associated Councils of Churches in the British and German Empires for Fostering Friendly Relations between the Two Peoples." The movement, organized a year ago as a result of the mutual visits of delegations of ministers and members of the churches of the two countries, has progressed very rapidly and has the support of many of the leading members of the churches in Great Britain and Germany. Already more than six thousand ministers and religious leaders of all denominations in the United Kingdom have joined the British Council. The meeting on the 26th of March was attended by two distinguished delegates from the German Council, Dr. Spiecker, its president, and Prof. G. A. Deissman, of the University of Berlin. A letter from Dr. Harnack was read, in which he said: "Let us bury what lies behind us, and look to what lies in front of us. I have no doubt that after all the efforts that have been made, suspicion and distrust will now gradually vanish." The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, in an admirable speech declared that it was their Christian duty to prepare the foundation upon which right feeling between the two countries should rest. This they could do by the mutual interchange of personal knowledge by backing up their respective governments in everything done to promote unity and good understanding, by preventing the development of a mischievous temper out of which strife springs, etc. In both countries, he asserted, the peacemakers constitute the overwhelming majority of public opinion, not more than from two to five per cent being really hostile. They were voicing, he was sure, "the deliberate wish, the earnest purpose, probably the unshaken resolve of both countries in the matter." Dr. Spiecker, speaking in excellent English, set forth the remarkable change in German feeling toward England which had been produced by Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin. He made a strong plea that the two countries should unite in efforts to keep the sea open to international trade and intercourse. The so-called right of capture of private property at sea he styled a relic of the piracy of old times. Commercial rivalry between the two nations he did not think ought to be abolished, but what was